

BookletChartTM

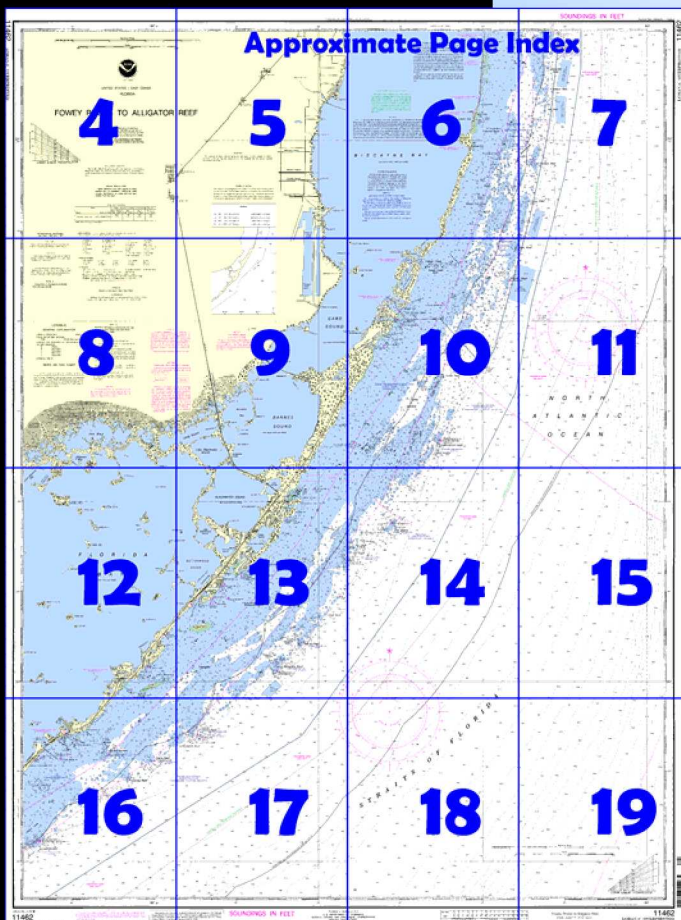
Fowey Rocks to Alligator Reef

(NOAA Chart 11462)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

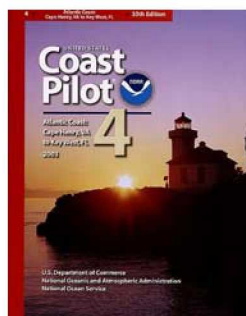
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 4, Chapter 11 excerpts]

(42) **Caesar Creek Bank Anchorage** is fair in all but southerly winds. It lies on the west side of Hawk Channel between **Margot Fish Shoal** and **Caesar Creek Bank**, with depths of 10 to 12 feet, soft bottom.

(43) Excellent anchorage for small craft will be found in **Caesar Creek**, just north of Caesar Creek Bank. The entrance is marked by a light, and private daybeacons mark the channel. There was a reported depth of 6 feet through the entrance channel.

(45) **Pacific Reef**, 13.4 miles southward of Fowey Rocks Light, is marked by **Pacific Reef Light** (25°22'12"N., 80°08'30"W.), 44 feet above the water and shown from a black skeleton tower on piles. A channel, marked by daybeacons, leads from the ocean 0.6 mile southward of Pacific Reef Light to Caesar Creek; the reported controlling depth was 8 feet.

(46) A sunken wreck was reported in Hawk Channel 0.3 mile northwest of Turtle Harbor West Shoal Daybeacon 2.

(48) **Ocean Reef Harbor** is on the east side of **Key Largo**. A privately dredged channel leads to the harbor. The depth in the channel was 7 feet. The entrance channel is marked by a light and private daybeacons. The harbor has good anchorage. A private yacht club is on the north side of the harbor.

(49) An obstruction was reported 0.6 mile east-southeastward of the entrance channel in about 25°18'19.4"N., 80°15'35.2"W.

(51) **Key Largo Anchorage**, 20 miles southwestward of Fowey Rocks Light, is fair in all but southerly winds. It has a depth of 14 feet, soft bottom, 4.5 miles northwestward of Carysfort Reef Light.

(52) **Turtle Harbor**, a well-sheltered anchorage between the reefs lying northwestward of Carysfort Reef Light, is one of the better offshore anchorages between Key West and Miami, and is protected from all but northeast winds. It is entered from the Straits of Florida by a marked passage 5 miles northeastward of the light. Vessels of 15-foot draft can use this passage in smooth water. Depths in the approach range from 27 to 38 feet, and at the anchorage from 25 to 28 feet. A submerged pile was reported in the north end of the anchorage about 0.2 mile southwest of Turtle Harbor Daybeacon 6. Vessels can enter Hawk Channel from this harbor by proceeding about 1.3 miles south-southwestward of Daybeacon 6 and then taking a westerly course.

(53) **Carysfort Reef Light** (25°13'18"N., 80°12'42"W.), 100 feet above the water, is shown from a brown, octagonal, pyramidal skeleton tower on pile foundation, enclosing a conical dwelling and stair cylinder.

(54) **The Elbow** is a reef, 5.3 miles southwestward of Carysfort Reef Light, on which several wrecks have occurred. It is marked on its seaward edge by a light.

(55) **Molasses Reef**, 15.5 miles southwestward of Carysfort Reef Light, is marked by a light. The entrance to **Molasses Reef Channel**, which has a depth of 8 feet, is south of the light. The shoalest part of the channel is marked by daybeacons. A **no anchorage area**, marked by private buoys, has been established on Molasses Reef.

(58) Key Largo Management Area (Key Largo National Marine Sanctuary) 20 miles long, extends seaward 8 miles from the John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park. The area has been established for the protection of the coral reef formation and its associated marine life. Sanctuary regulations include prohibitions against spearfishing, anchoring in the coral, breaking or removing coral, or otherwise damaging the fragile habitats found within the Sanctuary. The Sanctuary seeks to minimize reef damage by educating the public and providing alternatives to anchoring. The mooring buoy system now established in the Sanctuary is intended to alleviate the problem of anchor damage to coral reefs.

(59) **El Radabob Key**, locally known as Julia Island, is westward of The Elbow, 10 miles southwestward of Carysfort Reef Light. It is 5 miles long and 0.5 miles wide, and is covered with dense mangrove growth. The island is separated from Key Largo on the west by Largo Sound, South Sound Creek and North Sound Creek.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
Use charts 11463 and 11465

NOTE B

The positions of daybeacons in Garden Cove are approximate.

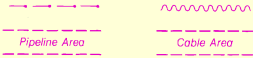
HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Overhead power cables run parallel to Highway No 1 from Tavernier to Big Coppitt Key. All vertical clearances are greater than those of the adjacent fixed bridges.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dredging or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.404" northward and 0.801" eastward to agree with this chart.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Fla., or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Fla.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE C

Numerous daybeacons, marking the channels to Largo Sound, Snake Creek and Whale Harbor, are not charted.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE SEA AREA

The Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA) is indicated by a dashed green limiting line highlighted with a green screened band or by a green screened band used in conjunction with the line symbol for other limits with which the PSSA coincides. A PSSA is an environmentally sensitive area around which mariners should exercise extreme caution. See U.S. Coast Pilot volumes for information regarding this area.

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service stations listed below provides continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Miami, FL	KHB-34	162.55 MHz
Teatable Key, FL	WWG-60	162.45 MHz

NOTE F

PROHIBITED AREAS
(Areas to be avoided)

Under the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act, Pub. L. 101-605 and IMO advisory SN/Circ. 145, these areas are to be avoided by tank vessels and vessels greater than 50 meters in length.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

NOTE E

BISCAYNE NATIONAL PARK CLOSED AREA

For the protection of artifacts, this portion of Biscayne National Park is closed to the following activities:

Scuba diving, snorkeling, swimming, floating and any activity that involves placing persons or equipment, on, in or under the water. However, hook and line "drift" fishing is allowed.

Use of any underwater viewing device including, but not limited to, face masks, glass bottom boats, glass bottom buckets or cameras.

Anchoring any vessel at any time unless an emergency exists.

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY 100kHz.

PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL

7980 79,800 Microseconds

STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators)

M Master

W Secondary

X Secondary

Y Secondary

Z Secondary

EXAMPLE: 7980-W

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the 1/4 nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910 - 3282.

NOTE X

The 12 nautical mile territorial sea was established by Presidential Proclamation 5928, December 27, 1988, and is also the outer limit of the U.S. contiguous zone for the application of domestic law. The 3 nautical mile line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained because the proclamation states that it does not alter existing State or Federal law. The 9 nautical mile natural resources boundary off Texas, the Gulf coast of Florida, and Puerto Rico, and the 3 nautical mile line elsewhere remain the inner boundary of the Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the limit of states' jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Act (P.L. 83-31; 67 Stat. 29, March 22, 1953). These maritime limits are subject to modification, as represented on future charts. The lines shown on the most recent chart edition take precedence.

ABBREVIATIONS

(For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical

G green

Mo morse code

R TR radio tower

Al alternating

IQ interrupted quick

N nun

Rot rotating

B black

Iso isophase

OBSC obscured

s seconds

Bn beacon

LT HO lighthouse

Oc occulting

SEC sector

C can

M nautical mile

Or orange

St M statute miles

DIA diaphone

m minutes

Q quick

VQ very quick

F fixed

MICRO TR microwave tower

R red

W white

Fl flashing

Mkr marker

Ra Ref radar reflector

WHIS whistle

R Bn radiobeacon

Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bds boulders

gy gray

Oys oysters

so soft

bk broken

G gravel

Rk rock

Sh shells

Cy clay

M mud

S sand

sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized

Obstr obstruction

PD position doubtful

Subm submerged

ED existence doubtful

PA position approximate

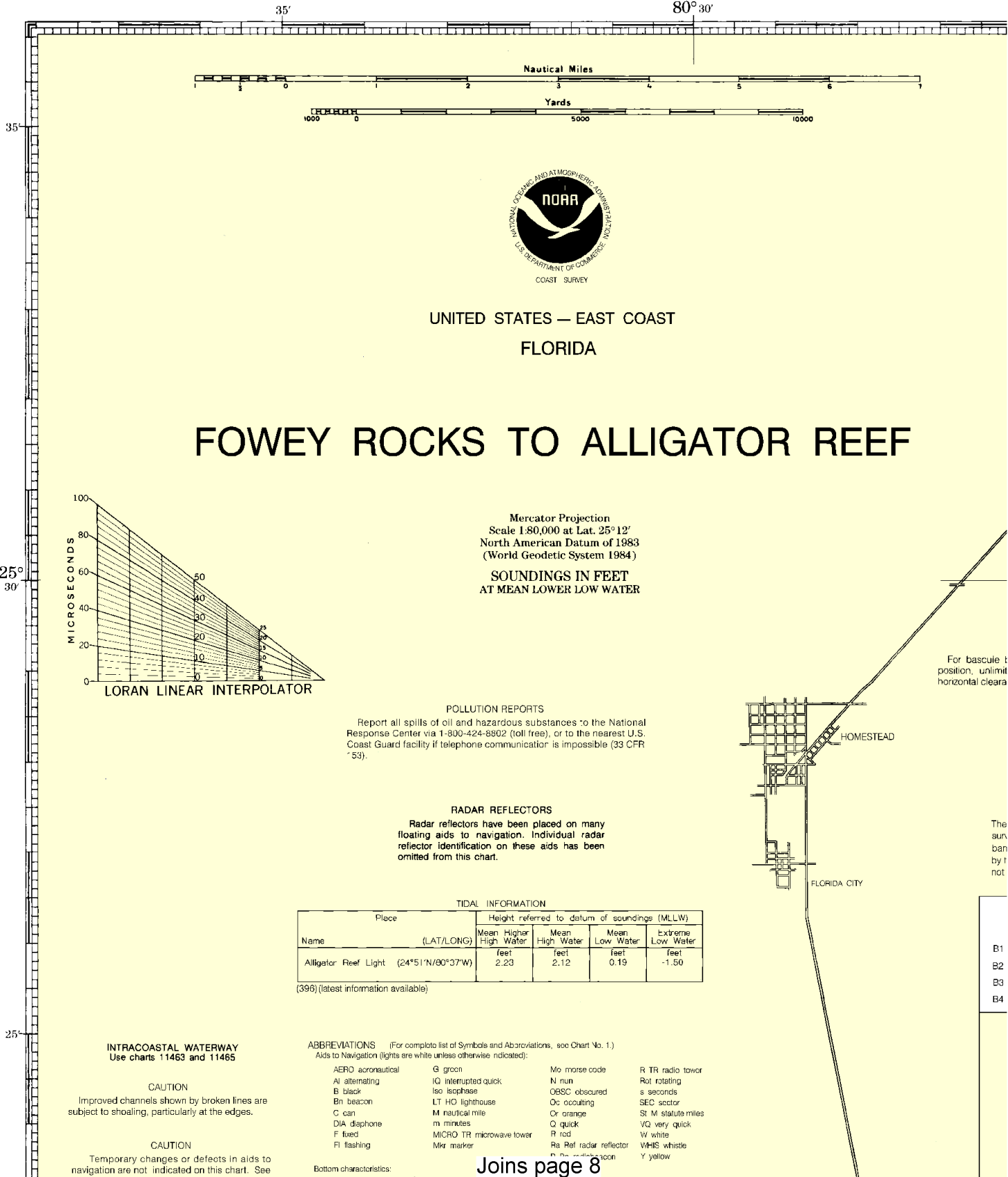
Rep reported

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

Demarcation lines are shown thus: --- -- --

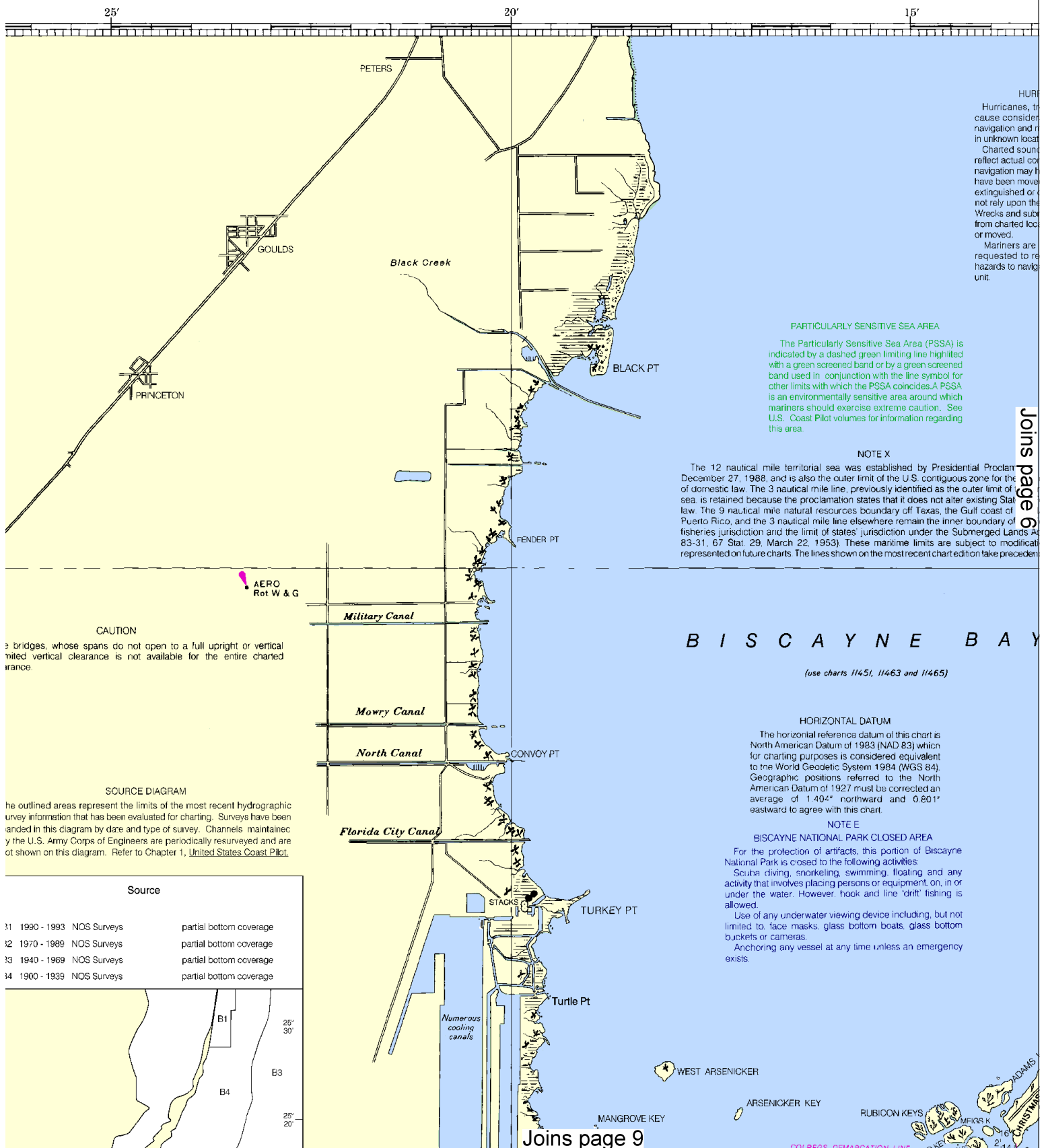


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.





This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

20'

15'

(JOINS CHART 11466)

COLREGS. DEMARCATION LINE
80.735c (see note A)

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

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Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

COLREGS. DEMARCATION LINE
80.735d (see note A)

COLREGS. DEMARCATION LINE
80.735e (see note A)

COLREGS. DEMARCATION LINE
80.735e (see note A)

Lewis Cut

SANDS KEY

COLREGS. DEMARCATION LINE
80.735e (see note A)

B I S C A Y N E B A Y

(use charts 11451, 11463 and 11465)

HORIZONTAL DATUM

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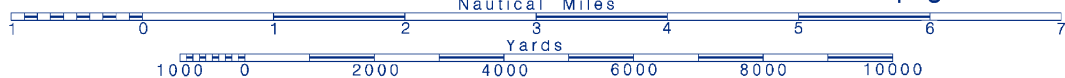
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North

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.



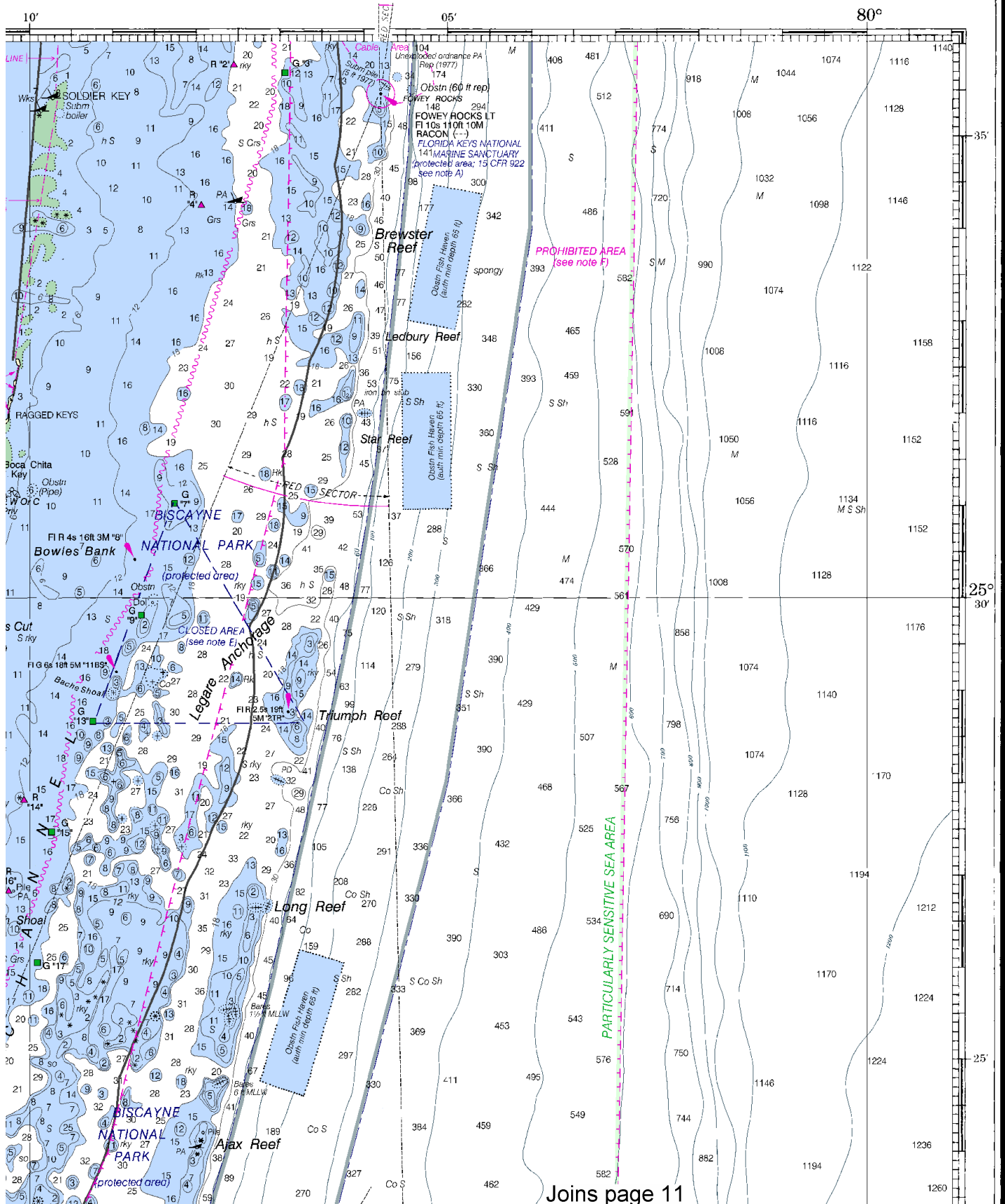
Joins page 10

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Nautical Chart Catalog No. 1, Panel R

11462

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED



INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

Use charts 11463 and 11465

CAUTION

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CAUTION

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Overhead power cables run parallel to Highway No 1 from Tavernier to Big Coppitt Key. All vertical clearances are greater than those of the adjacent fixed bridges.

NOTE B

The positions of daybeacons in Garden Cove are approximate.

ABBREVIATIONS

Aids to Navigation

AERO acronautical
Al alternating
B black
Bn beacon
C can
DIA diaphone
F fixed
Fl flashing

G green
IQ interrupted quick
iso isophase
LT HO lighthouse
M nautical mile
m minutes
MICRO TR microwave tower
Mkr marker

Mo morse code
N nun
OBSC obscured
Oc occulting
Or orange
Q quick
R red
Ra Ref radar reflector
R Bn radiobeacon

R TR radio tower
Rot rotating
s seconds
SEC sector
St M statute miles
VQ very quick
W white
WHIS whistle
Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bds boulders
bk broken
Cy clay

Co coral
G gravel
Grs grass

gy gray
h hard
M mud

Oys oysters
Rk rock
S sand

so soft
Sh shells
sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized
ED existence doubtful

Obstr obstruction
PA position approximate

PD position doubtful
Rep reported

Subm submerged

(2) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — — —

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard.

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY 100kHz.

PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL

7980 79,800 Microseconds

STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators)

M Master
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X Secondary
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Z Secondary

EXAMPLE: 7980-W

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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WARNING

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NOTE A

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION

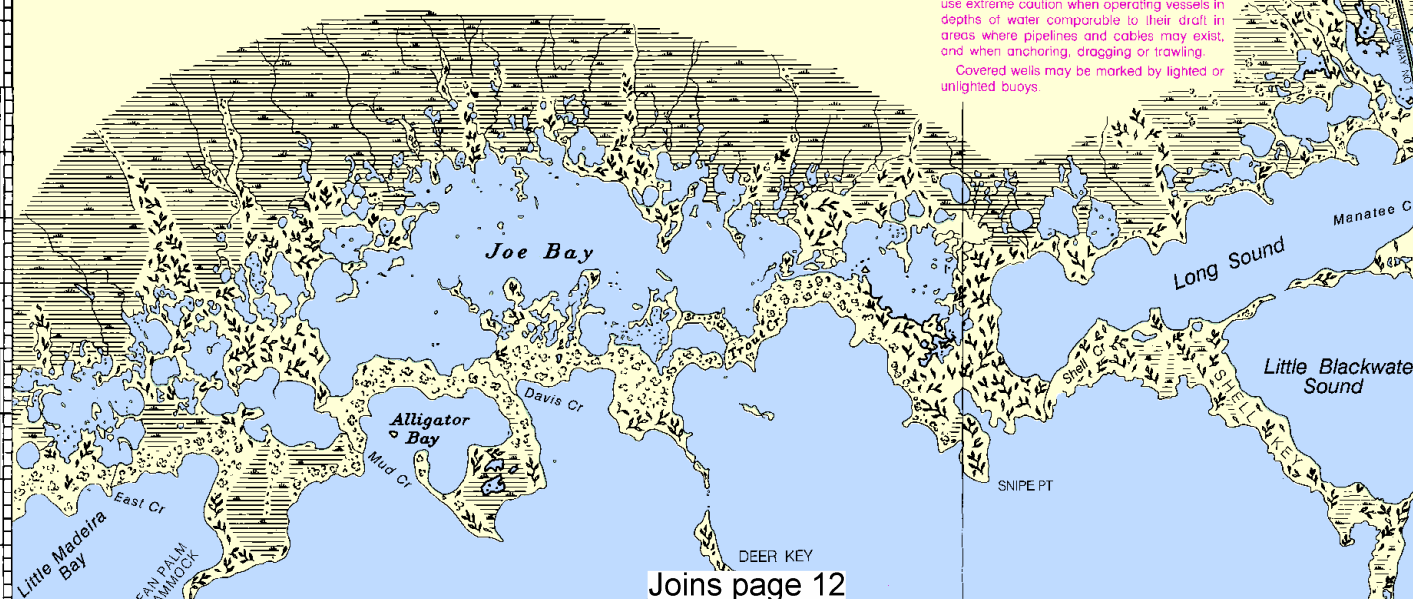
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

— — — — — Pipeline Area
~~~~~ Cable Area

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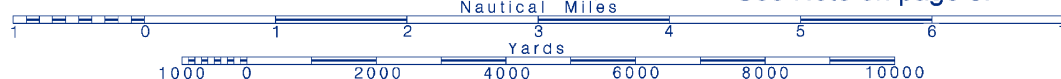


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SCALE 1:80,000

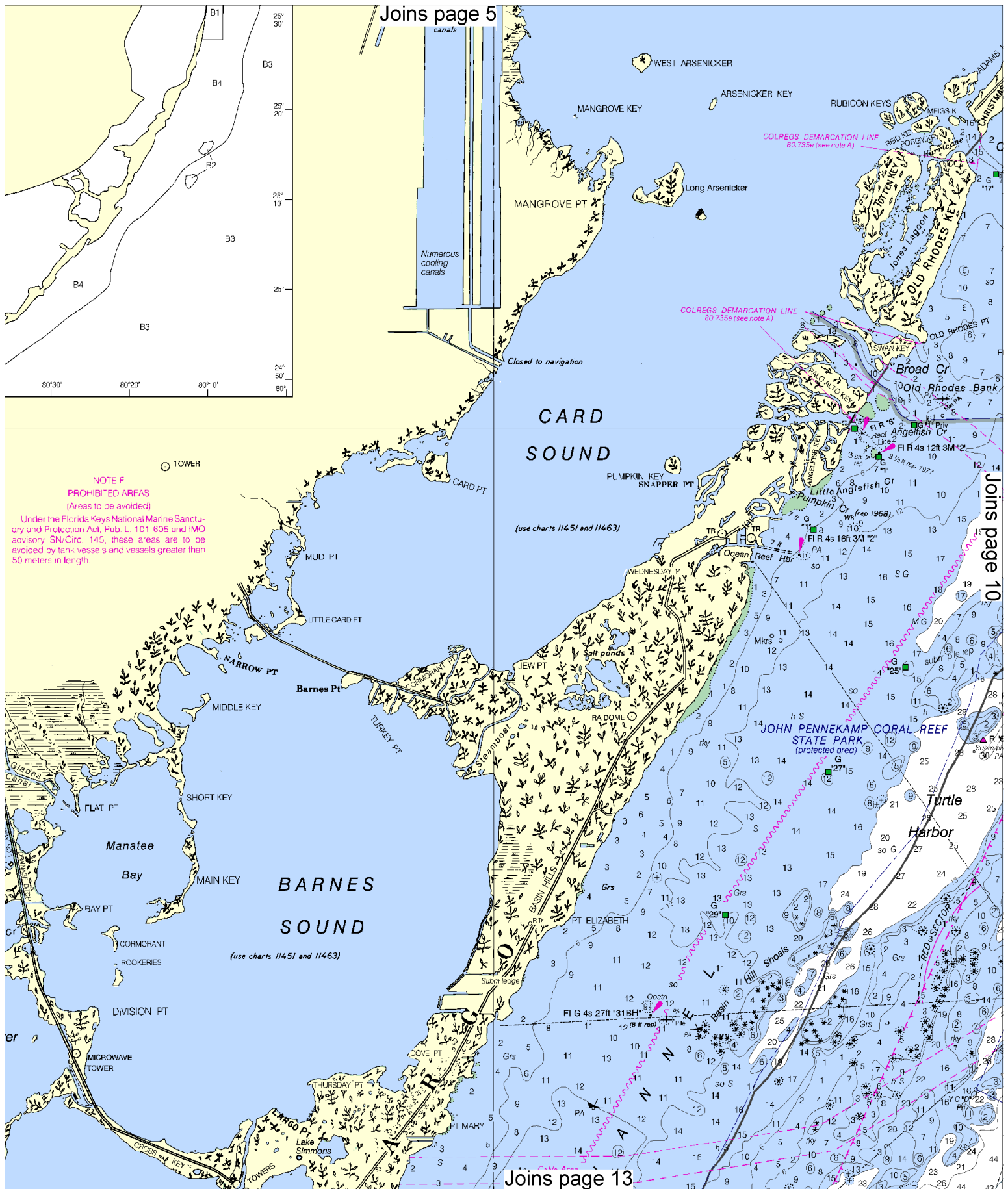
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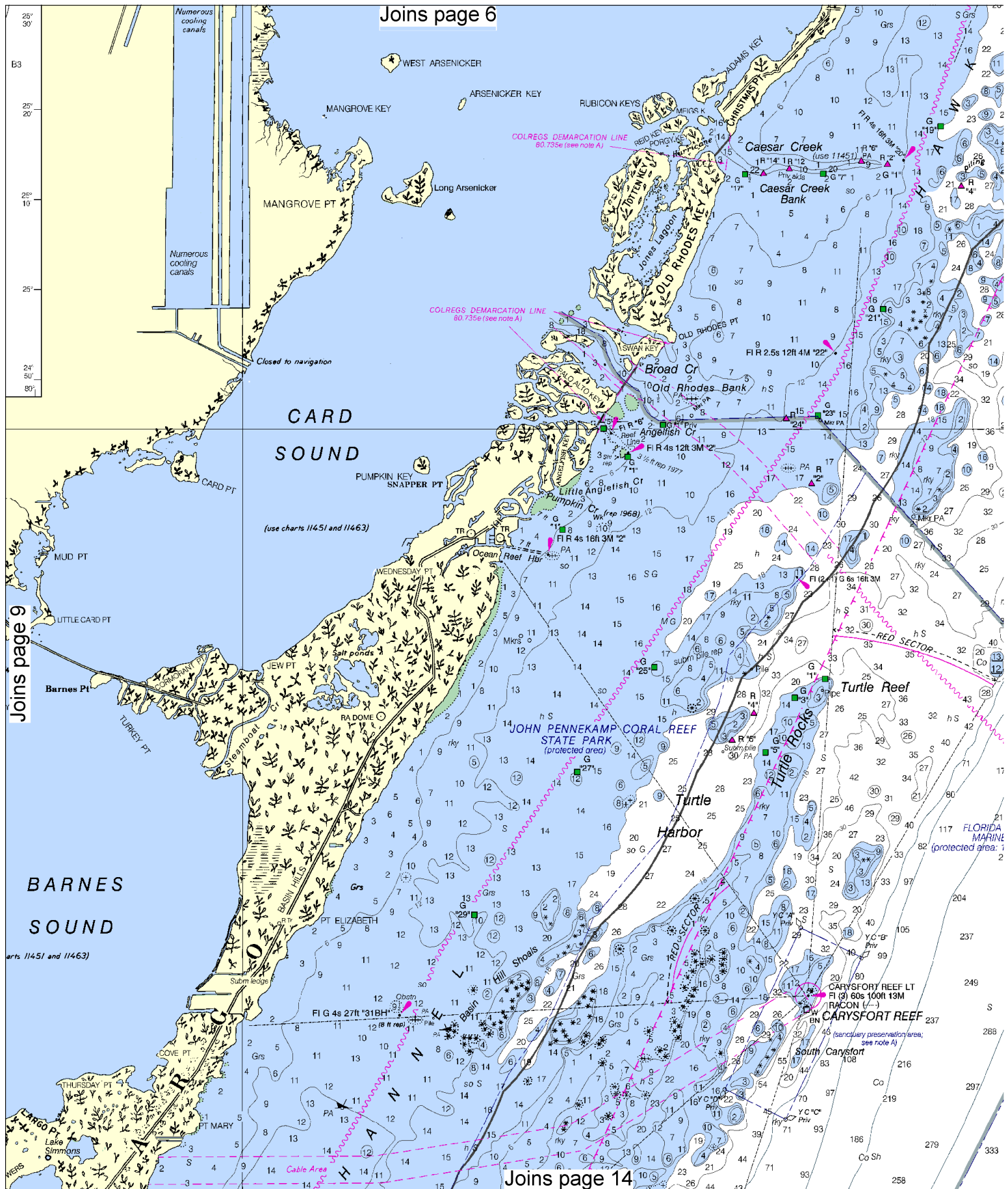
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North

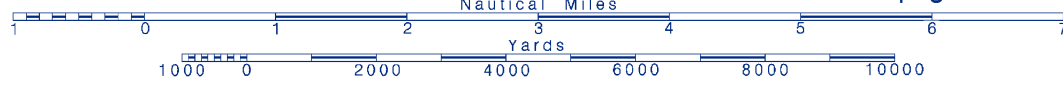




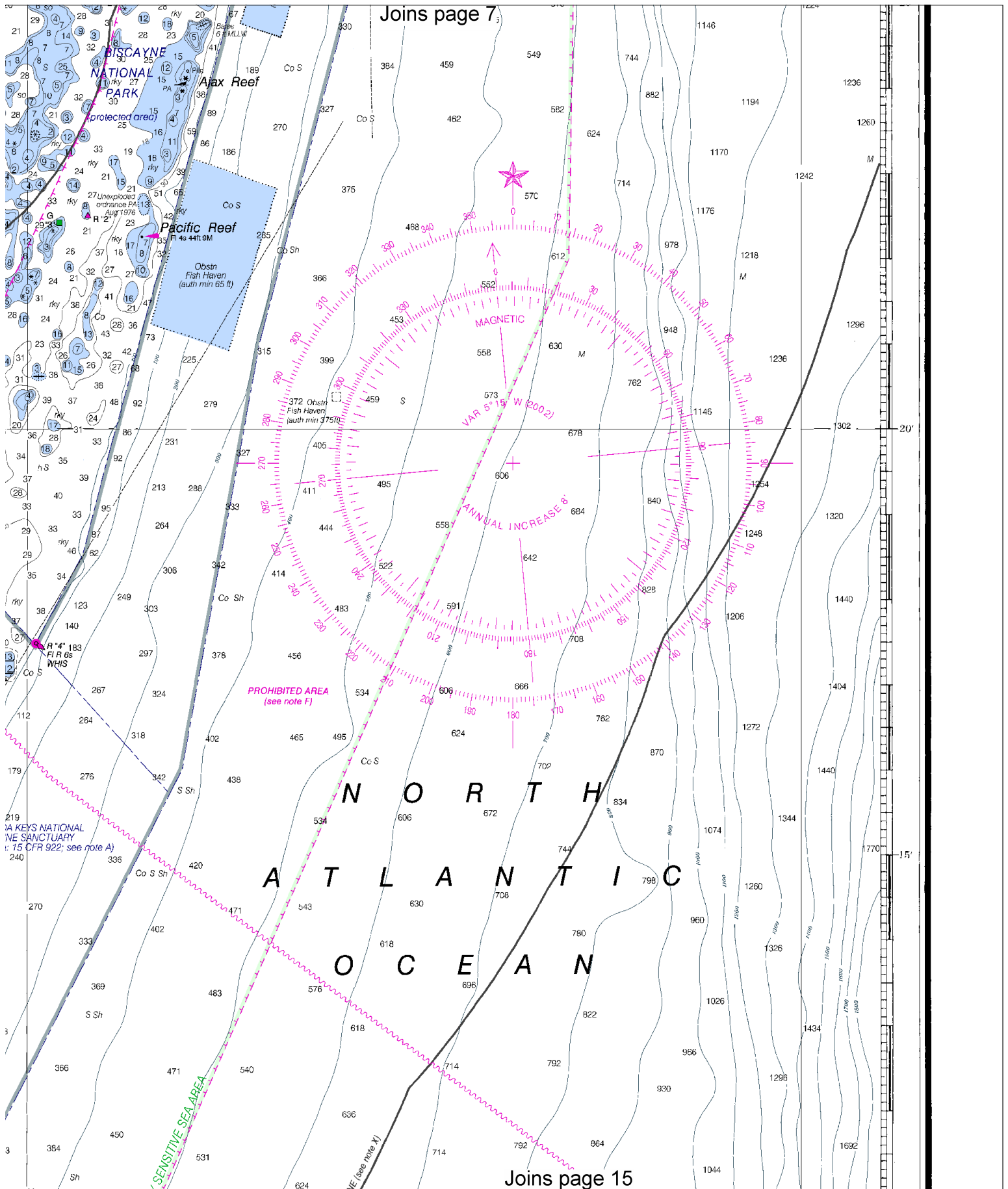
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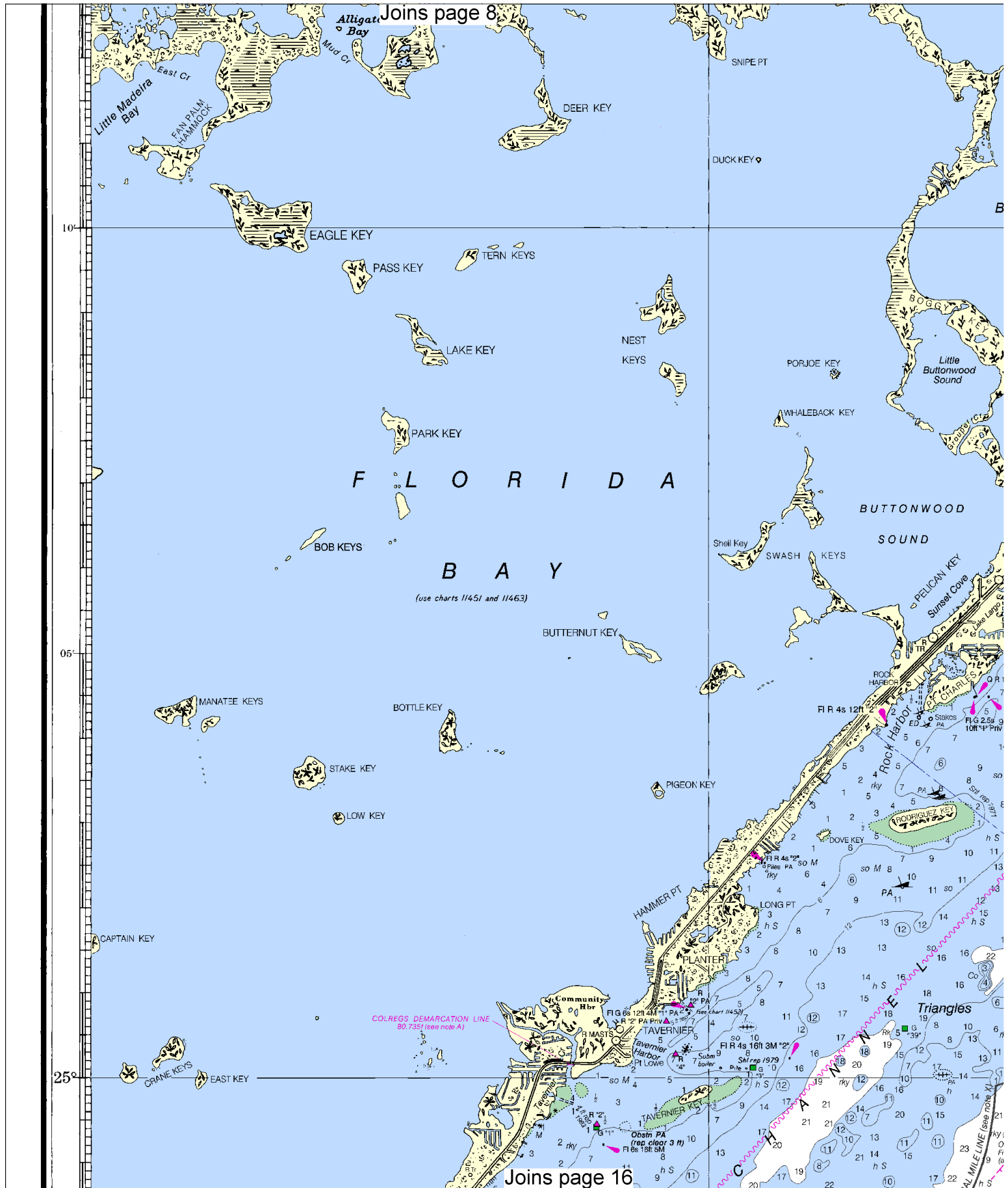
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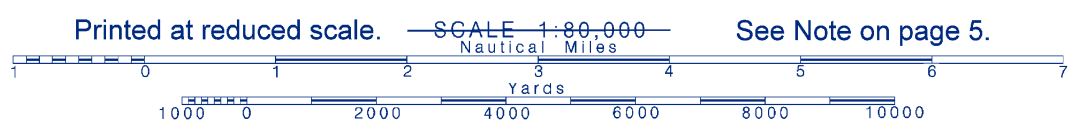
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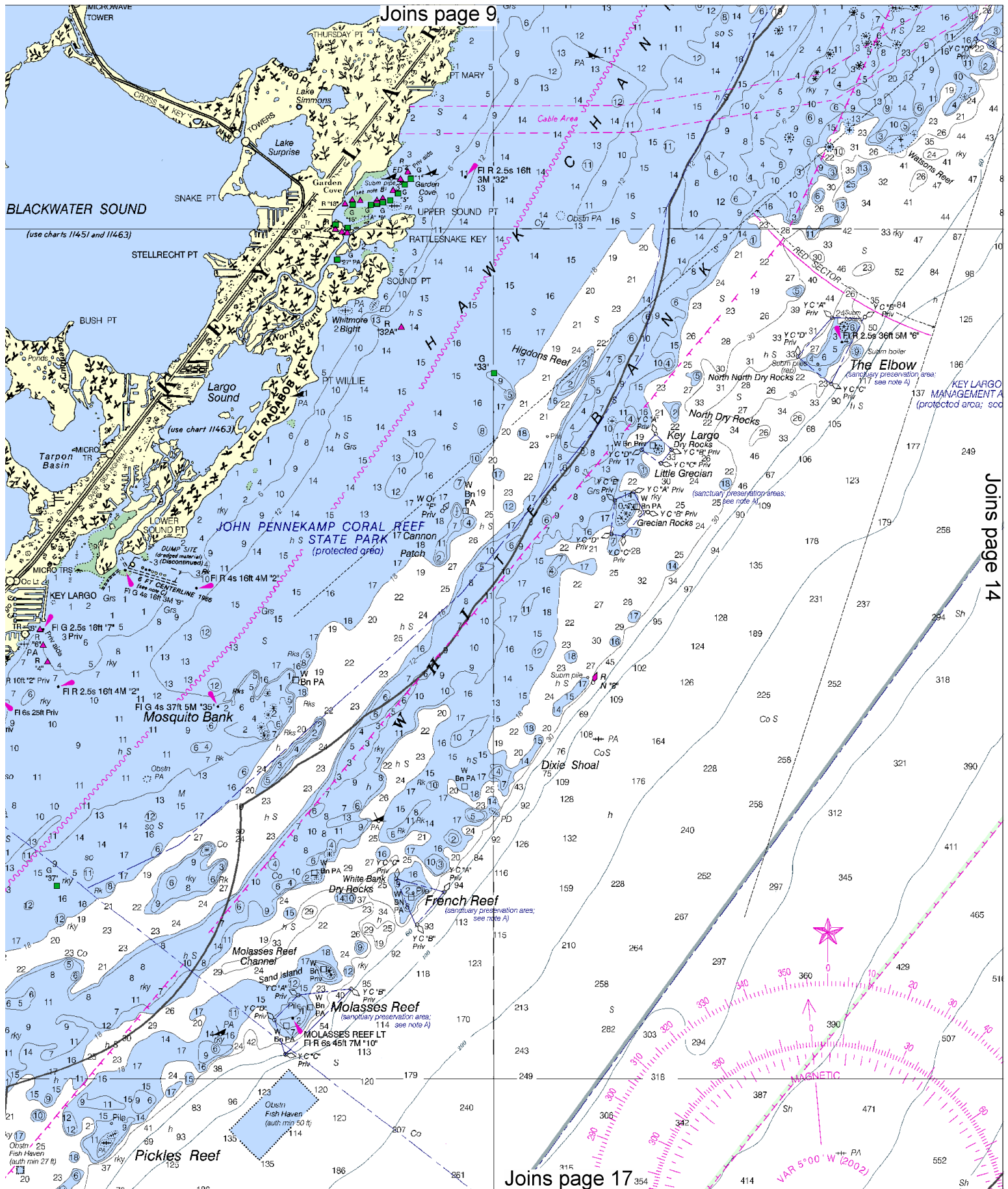




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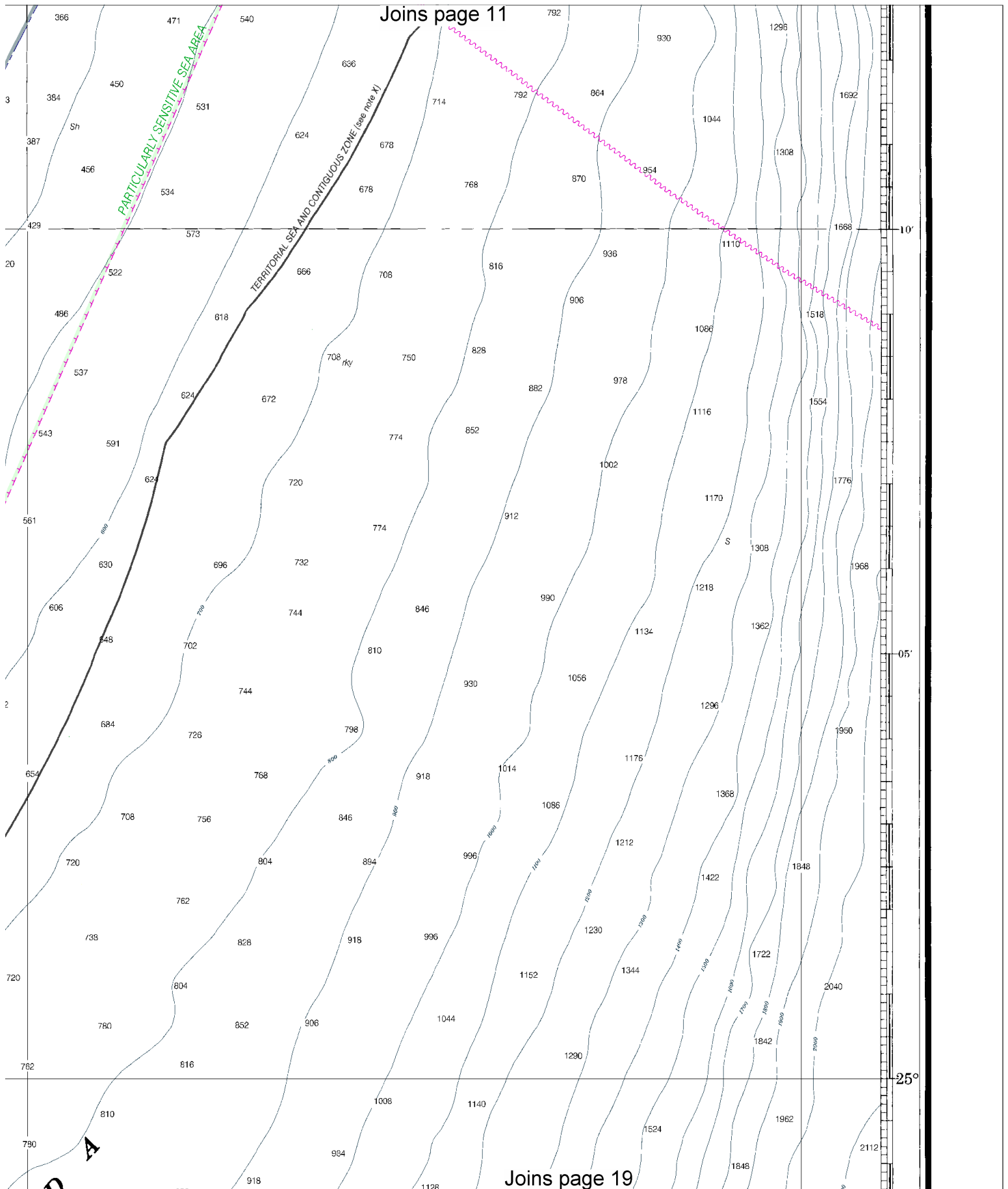
See Note on page 5.





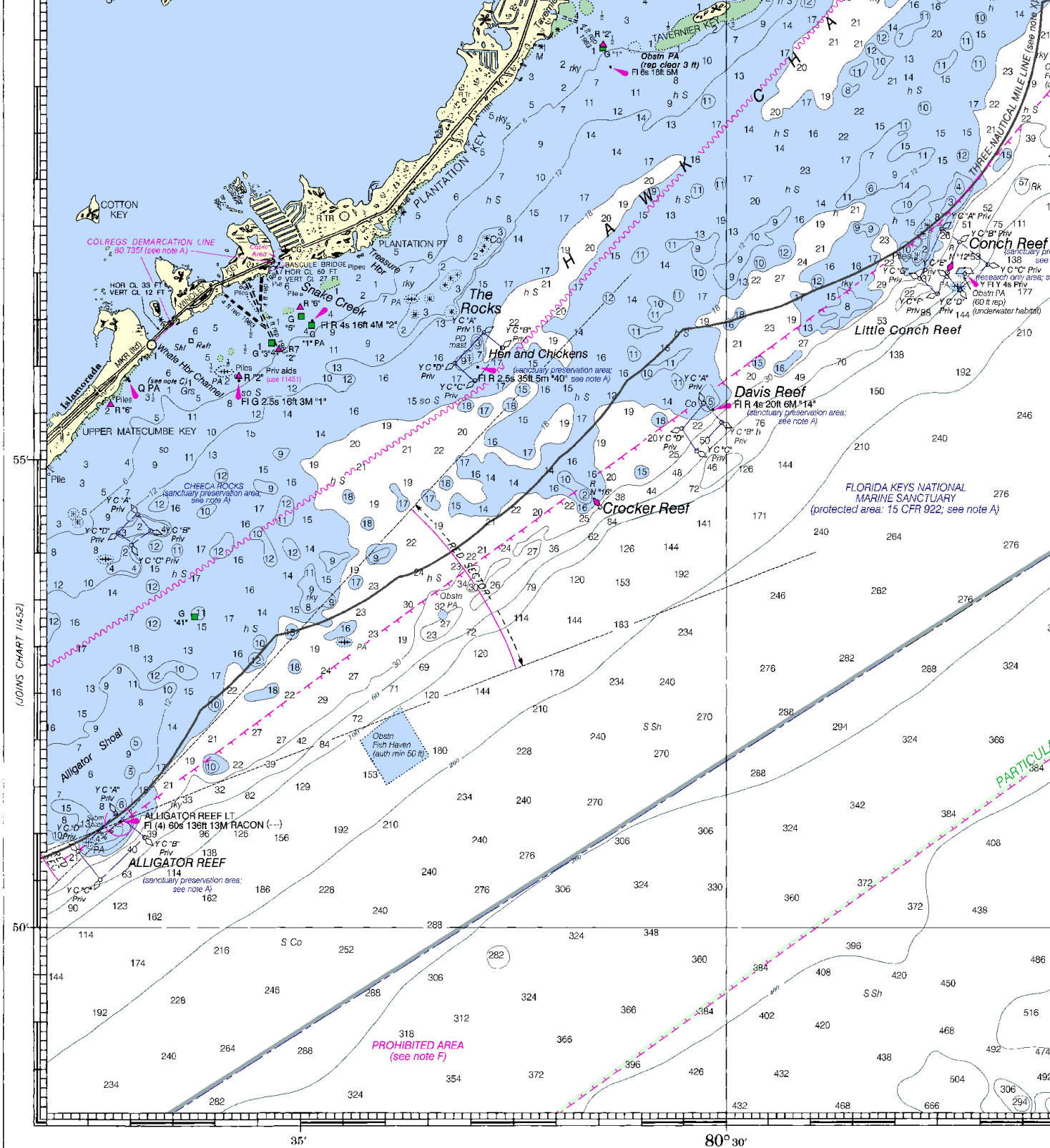


Joins page 11



25°

Joins page 12



24th Ed., Mar. 16/02 ■

11462

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

## CAUTION

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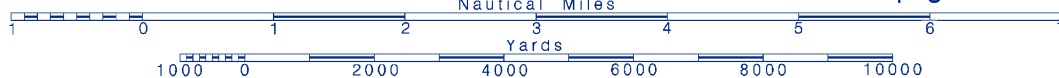
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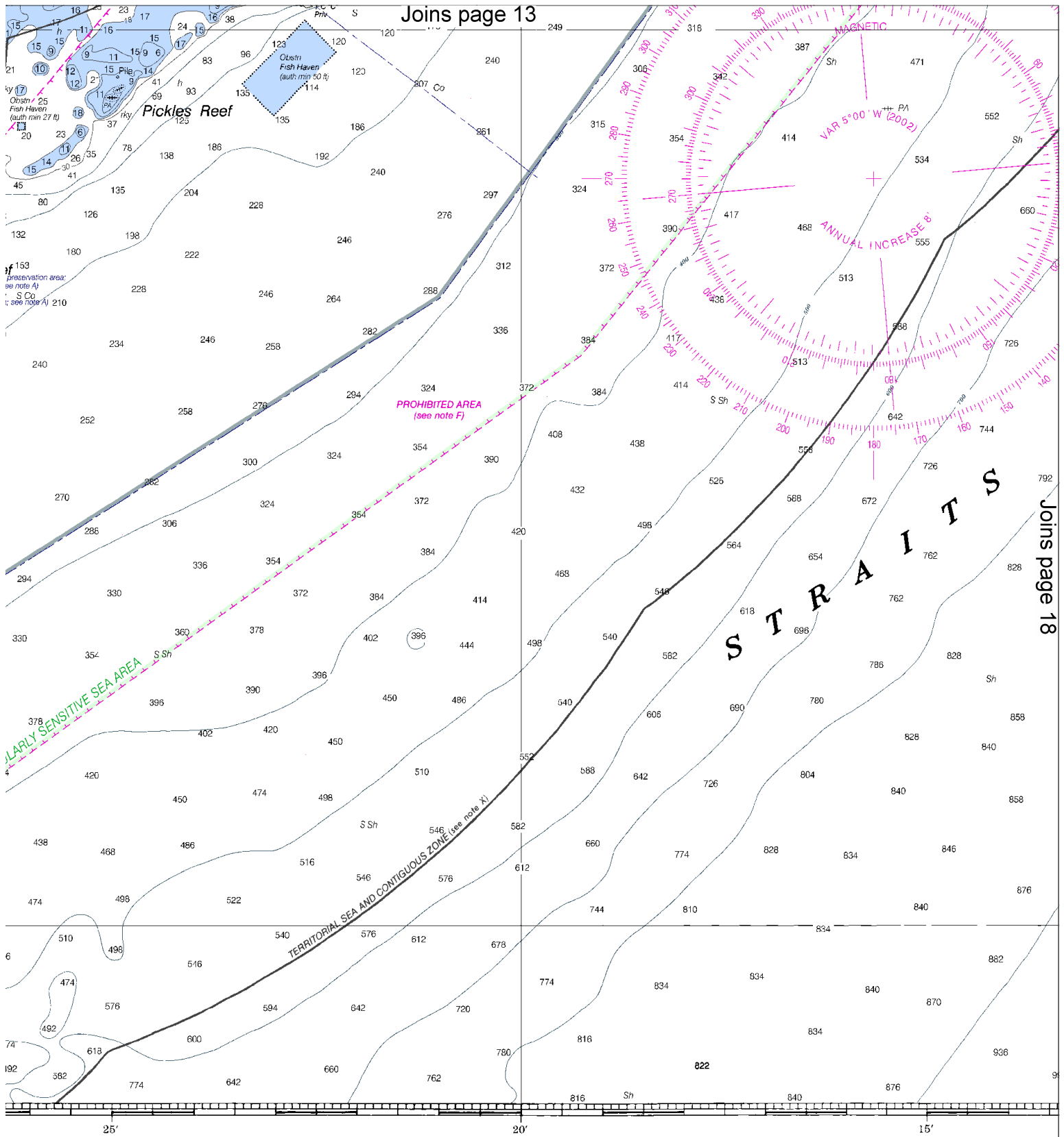


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.



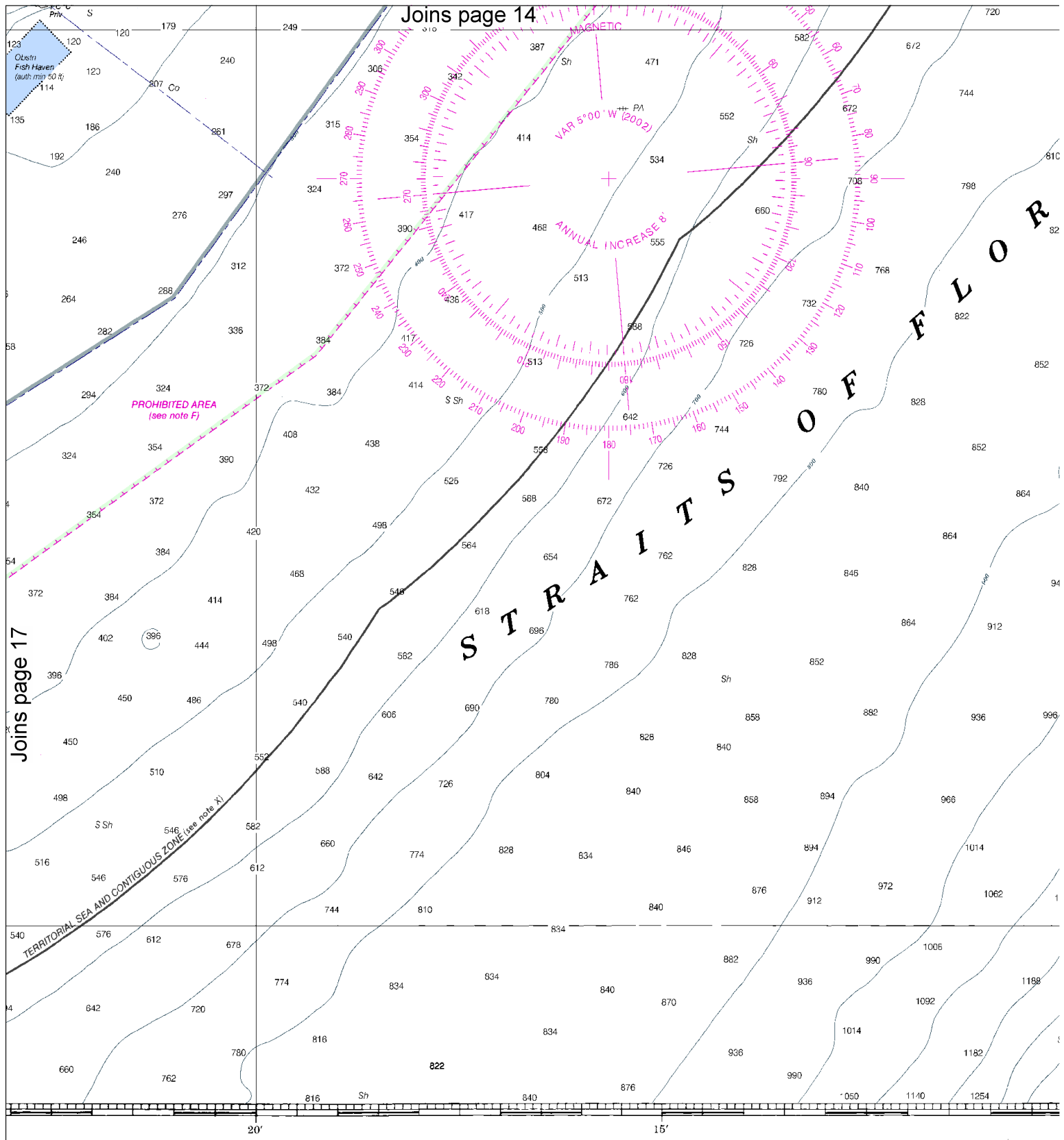


National  
charts for  
the Ocean

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Published at Washington, D. C.  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY





IN FEET

Published at Washington, D. C.  
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
 COAST SURVEY

| FATHOMS | 1 | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  |
|---------|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| FEET    | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 |
| METERS  | 1 | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  |

18

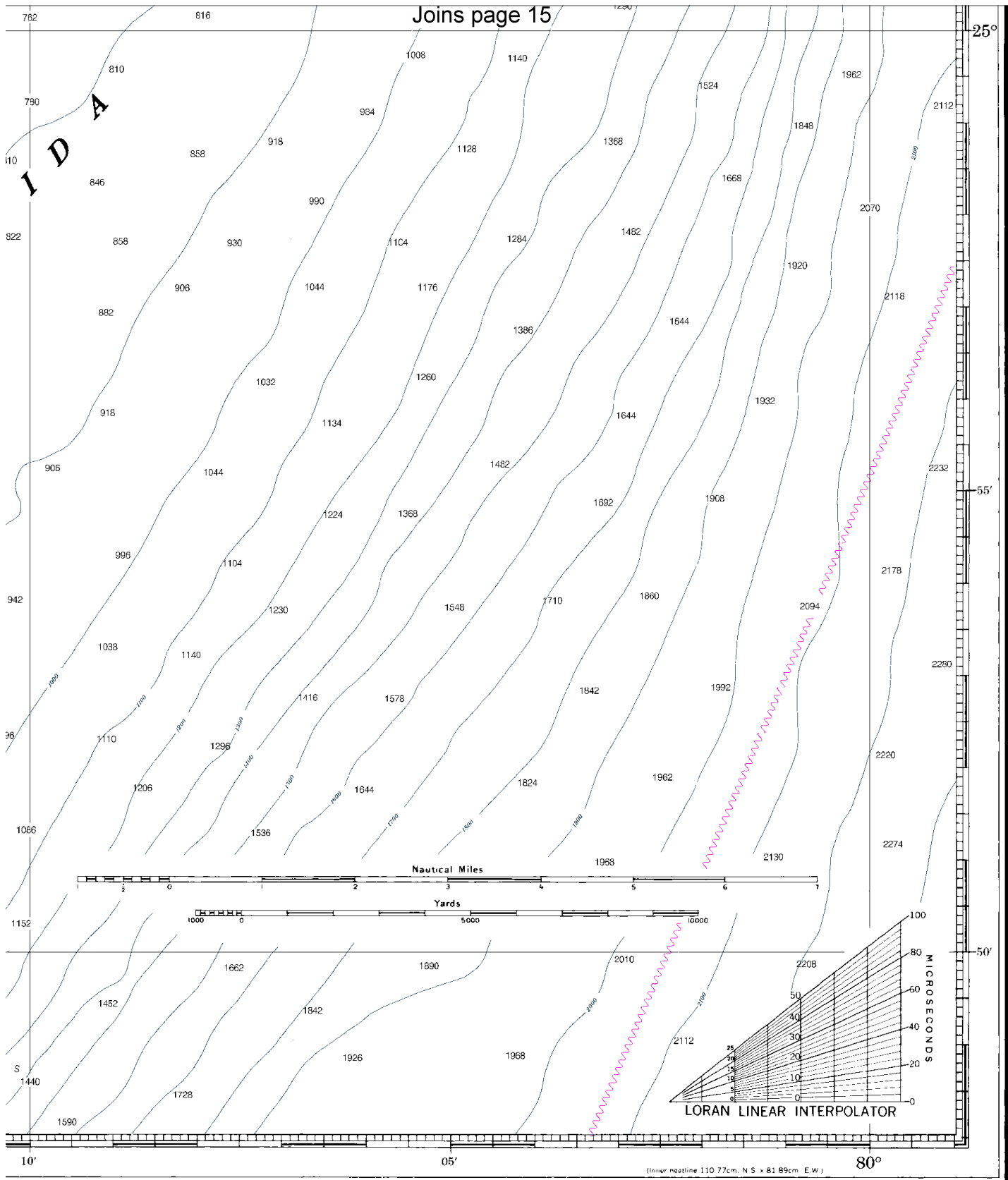


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.





|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17  |
| 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 | 66 | 72 | 78 | 84 | 90 | 96 | 102 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22  |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |    |     |

Fowey Rocks to Alligator Reef  
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

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NIMA REFERENCE NO. 11AC011462

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

### Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Miami Beach** – 305-535-4316

**Coast Guard Islamorada** – 305-664-4404

**FL Fish and Wildlife Conservation Comm** – 888-404-3922

**Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd** – 757-398-6390

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENC<sup>®</sup>s are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENC<sup>®</sup>s comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENC<sup>®</sup>s and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC<sup>™</sup>)** – RNC<sup>™</sup>s are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNC<sup>™</sup>s comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNC<sup>™</sup>s and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

**Internet Sites:** [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).

